

# CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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February 13, 1939

WHOLE NO. 862

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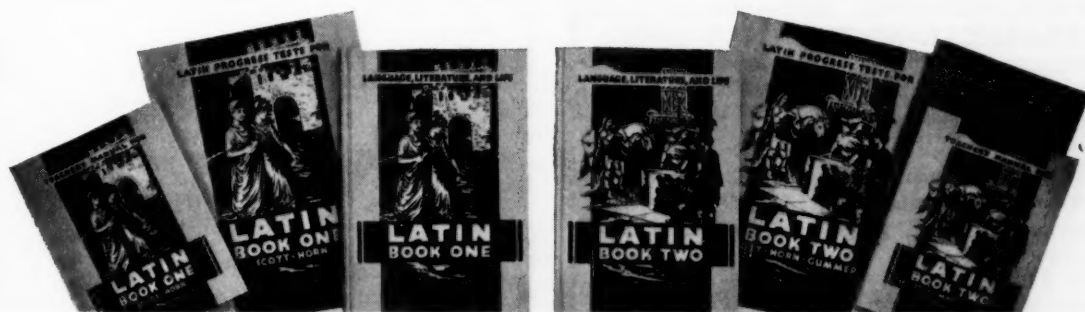
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## COMING ATTRACTIONS

FEBRUARY 18—10:30 A.M.

NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

Casa Italiana, Columbia University

Speaker: Professor Henry T. Rowell, Yale University

Subject: Vergil and the Forum of Augustus

FEBRUARY 24—4:30 P.M.

LATIN SECTION, SECONDARY EDUCATION BOARD

Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia

Chairman: Mr. Russell C. Birge, The Hotchkiss School

FEBRUARY 28—2:15 P.M.

AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE

Halle Auditorium, Cleveland

Conference with National Federation of Modern Language Teachers and American Association of School Administrators

Topic: The Contribution of Foreign Language Study to Social Consciousness

Speakers: Assistant Superintendent F. M. Underwood, St. Louis Public Schools

Professor William C. Bagley, Teachers College, Columbia University

Dr. Lillian B. Lawler, Hunter College

Miss Lilly Lindquist, Supervisor of Foreign Languages, Detroit Public Schools

MARCH 22-25

SCHOOLMEN'S WEEK

University of Pennsylvania

AUGUST 6-11

WORLD FEDERATION OF EDUCATION ASSOCIATIONS

Lima

## REVIEWS

**The Mosaics of Antioch.** By C. R. MOREY. Pages vi, 48, 29 plates, 15 line drawings. Longmans, Green and Co., New York 1938 \$4.

Among the most important excavations of recent years have been those at Antioch-on-the-Orontes, conducted since 1932 by Princeton University with the support of the Baltimore, Worcester and Fogg art museums and of Henri Seyrig, French director of antiquities in Syria. They have furnished the historian with data verifying the importance of Antioch as the leading commercial and military metropolis of the near East in the 4th and 5th centuries A.D., and the student of art with a fascinating series of mosaics which bridge the gap between Greco-Roman art and the orientalizing style in Italy of the fifth and sixth centuries.

Two volumes previously published (Antioch-on-the-Orontes I, Princeton 1934; II, 1938) gave the results to archaeologists. Now C. R. Morey has concisely summed up and illustrated some of the most significant mosaics for other readers. It is the sort of service that should be done often, in order to arouse general interest in the contribution that archaeology is making to our knowledge of history and our appreciation of art; and no one could do it more attractively than Professor Morey has done in this book.

From its founding in 300 B.C. by Seleucus Nicator, Antioch was the cultural capital of Syria and a cosmopolitan center. Under the Roman emperors it became a frontier city of strategic importance, the mobilization point for campaigns against the Parthians and Persians; along with the huge building programs carried out by Augustus, Tiberius, Diocletian and Valens, many elaborate villas were constructed on the hills southwest of the city by wealthy Romans. At the zenith of its prosperity it had a population approaching a million. One of the earliest of the Christian persecutions took place at Antioch, and the name "Christian" was first used there for the new sect. It became a most important avenue of

Oriental religious influence on the Western world, obscuring Greek rationalism by a "screen of symbolism." The earthquake of 526 was the first step in its downfall; then came the sack by the Persians, and in turn the Arab, Norman and Egyptian conquests, until finally the Turks captured it in 1517. Since then, up to the end of the World War, it was a provincial Turkish village. Only in the past seven years has its ancient glory been adequately understood.

The floor mosaics enable us to trace the steady infiltration of oriental motifs and aesthetic concepts and techniques during five hundred years. The first-century scenes of Bacchus and Hercules in a drinking bout and the Judgment of Paris are similar to Pompeian fresco paintings, and even a later one of a peddler catching Cupids preserves that tradition. A second-century Neptune shows a temporary venture into tonal representation; fine shading was expertly done with minute tesserae. But gradually the compositions become fragmentary, naturalism gives way to abstraction, spatial relations are disregarded, flat carpet motifs capture the field, autumnal colors supplant the earlier bright blues and greens. These tendencies appear even in the mosaic of Mercury carrying the infant Bacchus and the lovely portrait of Bacchus reproduced in color as frontispiece, but more so in the later ones representing hunting scenes, birds and animals, in which the influence of Persian textiles is predominant. Some of the best of these mosaics may be seen in the Worcester, Baltimore and Princeton museums. Professor Morey is unquestionably correct in his appraisal of the importance of these mosaics, from both an historical and aesthetic point of view.

W. R. AGARD

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

**Verfassung und Verwaltung des Ptolemäerreichs.** By WILHELM SCHUBART. Pages 39. (Der Alte Orient, Band 35, Heft 4). J. C. Hinrichs, Leipzig 1937

This book presents a valuable summary of the main features of Ptolemaic administration with emphasis on the most flourishing and representative period, namely that of Ptolemy Philadelphus in the third century before Christ. Many of the conclusions, as Professor Schubart states in the introduction, are based not only on Greek inscriptions and literature, but also on papyri, especially on the thousand or more documents of the so-called Zenon collection.

In the first chapter, Gebiet und Bevölkerung des Reichs (7-11), Schubart discusses the geographical setting, the features of each district, the types of population, and the predominant occupations. The sources show the importance of each area, the wide extent of the kingdom, and its economic superiority over other Hellenistic powers. They show too that the population of the widespread kingdom contained diverse elements:

Egyptians, Arabs, Macedonians, Greeks, Thracians, Persians and Jews.

From the second chapter, Die Griechen und die griechische Gemeinde (11-16), it is clear that by the third and second centuries a Greco-Egyptian population had appeared in Egypt. Many personal names, political terms and titles were by this time Greek and the problem of treatment of Greek political groups and supposedly autonomous Greek cities in and outside of Egypt was a difficult one.

Except for a few documents which were duplicated in Egyptian for the benefit of the Egyptian element, the majority of the decrees, accounts, lists, and letters were in Greek, the official language of the government (17-19). These records, mostly from the Nile region, tell of titles and names of functionaries, but very little of the functions of their offices.

Although much is known of the private and public business of Apollonios, the *oikonomos* or prime minister of Philadelphus, the story of his full responsibilities is by no means complete (19-26). Much more complete is the information about Ptolemaic systems of land tenure, regulation of crops, government monopolies, and attempts to regulate finances and banking.

In the realm of law the king as highest official made all the final decisions (26-28). The few courts and traveling representatives of the ruler made it possible to control a situation complicated by the existence of diverse legal codes and systems.

Of the actual military organization little is known (28-30), but the records show that the Ptolemies kept only a small standing army for immediate use. Otherwise soldiers were settled on the land, a system which caused some friction between military settlers and natives, but which provided for land cultivation and for troops available in case of wars or internal uprisings.

Although the religious problem presented many difficulties (30-33), the Ptolemaic rulers avoided the mistake of previous conquerors by making friendly gestures towards Egyptian religious traditions, by building temples to the gods. Nevertheless they always stood ready to control any crisis in which Egyptian religious policies and Ptolemaic government policies conflicted.

The conception also of the king as divine being, although not in accord with Greek ideas, aided the Ptolemies in obtaining further good will and favour among the Egyptian population (34-39). On the other hand they met the requirements of Hellenistic philosophy and of Greek traditions as set forth by Plato. Consequently we find in the Ptolemaic kingdom a remarkably well-ordered administration, which, in spite of insurrections and political problems recorded by historians and papyri, lasted for three centuries. It is a tribute to this excellent governmental structure that the Romans allowed many of its features to remain intact and that they applied many of these features to their own empire.



Although the generalizations and even the examples cited in this book are thoroughly familiar to the specialist in the field of Ptolemaic history, nevertheless an authoritative work of this type is very useful to those who have neither the time nor the opportunity to examine the available specialized volumes on Ptolemaic politics, economics, and religion.

ELIZABETH GRIER

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

**Pline le Jeune, Panégyrique de Trajan.** By MARCEL DURRY. Pages 274. Les Belles Lettres, Paris 1938

No one surveying the text criticism and exegetical contributions of French classicists can have failed to notice that France has not since the days of the Stephani or Lambinus produced an outstanding and authoritative text or commentary, brilliant as French work has been on many other fields of classical learning. I am unable to suggest an explanation for this historical fact, but I am glad to state that the book under notice constitutes an unquestionable exception to the traditional rule. Although Professor Durry has had many distinguished predecessors in Plinian text criticism and interpretation, he has succeeded in accomplishing a task that is very far from being a merely diligent, albeit indispensable, compilation. It is a magnum opus that will remain the edition of Pliny's Panegyric as long as this oration is read and studied.

In the first place, the editor displays an exhaustive knowledge of the entire literature, critical, linguistic, historical and archaeological, touching his subject (77-79 and an elaborate Bibliography, 247-271). In the use made of this vast material the editor exhibits throughout a discriminating judgment expressed in a style of singular clearness.

In addition to the rich and variegated contents of the Introduction (3-75) there are nine Appendices (231-246) which are virtually expegetical notes too long to be inserted in the commentary. The General Index (255-257) is supplemented by a grammatical index (257-263), an index of proper names (263-267), and an index of modern scholars (267-271).

The Panegyric of Pliny is stylistically and rhetorically elaborated to an astonishing degree. Professor Durry has, of course, drawn attention to these features very often, but this, the longest Latin oration that has come down to us, has never been completely exploited along the lines referred to. As the work under review will doubtless reach a new edition in the near future, I venture to suggest a few addenda which Durry (ut Taciti verbis utar) "non tam omisit quam reliquit." I shall restrict myself to matters treated more fully in my edition of the Tacitean Dialogus (1914<sup>2</sup>) for this work shows no fewer than twenty formal resemblances to the Pane-

gyric, not to mention some eighty to the Letters (see the index locorum in my edition of 1894).

Professor Durry is amply justified in rejecting all arguments in the determination of the date of publication (9) drawn from the use of *nuper*, for this temporal adverb, like all time concepts, has a purely relative connotation. (See my Dialogus 246). I also agree with him (10) that we have no right to question the veracity of Pliny, that the order of his correspondence is not strictly chronological. Both W. Otto and he have, however, overlooked another passage in proof of this, to which I drew attention in my Prolegomena (7, n. 1; 18, n. 3). Regarding the rules of the rhetorician Menandros (27-28) on the composition of encomia, I find no reference in the copious literature there given to my own copious treatment of the subject in connection with the Agricola of Tacitus (German edition 1-14; new English edition 1928, 311-322).

The absurd attribution of the Dialogus to the younger Pliny was not first maintained by Landi in 1929, but dates as far back as J. J. H. Nast in 1778. (See my Prolegomena 4.). The dating of the Dialogus after Domitian has been repeatedly attempted in recent times. Kappelmacher, cited by Durry, is not the latest to do this, but these critics one and all habitually ignore my elaborate proof to the contrary (Prolegomena 29-55), a mode of controversy certainly more convenient than refutation.

For the use of a perfect passive participle in place of an abstract noun (as 53.4: vindicatus Nero) Durry quotes as a parallel only trucidatus Corbulo (Tac. hist. 2.76), but there are numerous examples from Cicero to Tacitus in my note (Dialogus 478). Tacitus is particularly fond of this usage.

The metaphor in 3: haec me cura, haec difficultas sola circumstat is frequent in Greek and Latin. See my note (Dialogus 235) and Thes. Ling. Lat. III 1174, 40-67. With 3: meditatam carmen (89) compare also Dialogus 8: meditatam orationem and my note to 10 (258). In 8 read *fundabantur* instead of *fundabatur*. It is well known that in Latin two abstract nouns regularly take a singular predicate. This rule, however, does not hold good where, as here, there are three abstract subjects.

The figure in 17: non ideo vicisse videaris ut triumphares, sed triumphare quia viceris, styled ἀντιμεταβολή or *commutatio*, is a kind of chiasmic antithesis and quite common in both Greek and Latin, beginning with a famous example attributed to Simonides and including Shakespeare's 'Tis true, 'tis pity and pity 'tis, 'tis true. The long list given in a note to Dialogus 33 (447) of nearly forty examples is by no means exhaustive. So many other rhetorical figures might well be touched on that, as a space-saving device, it would be well for Durry to summarize all rhetorical features in an Index Rhetoricus ad Plinium as a precursor of a Thesaurus Rhetoricus of the future. So far such a synopsis exists

only for the opera minora of Tacitus. The undertaking is doubtless gigantic, but its superlative usefulness in many directions could easily be shown, not to mention that its completion is a far easier task than other Thesauri and calls, like indices verborum, for merely a meticulous and accurate observation, time, and (last but assuredly not least) the requisite Maecenatic support.

Some readers of the present review and presumably others who have had access to the book itself may possibly have asked themselves whether this oration of Pliny was sufficiently meritorious to justify the very full scholarly treatment which Professor Durry has given it. Their answer may well have been negative. For, while the Letters of Pliny have always been read for many reasons, his eulogy of Trajan all but generally has met with a cold and unfavorable reception. I have long since come to the conviction that the reasons underlying this prejudice were not weighty enough to warrant a verdict of condemnation or even disapproval.

We may well ignore the curious distinction that the Panegyric enjoys of being the solitary survival of the catastrophic holocaust that has completely swept away all post-Ciceronian oratory until we come upon the so-called Panegyrici Latini centuries later. As these followed the Plinian prototype as their model, it was naturally tagged on to a collection of speeches of an analogous literary genre. Its preservation was therefore purely accidental and not the result of a deliberate choice based on intrinsic merit. That it possesses such in abundance can be easily shown.

We readily admit that the speech is rather too long to suit modern taste, but that was unquestionably *not* the view of the ancients, a point discussed at length in a famous letter of Pliny to his friend Tacitus (1.20). In the second place, an oration according to the practice of Cicero was never published as actually delivered, but was considerably augmented when put into the hands of the reading public. Fortunately we can with a reasonable degree of certainty still determine what particular portions of the speech we have were subsequently added. We are therefore in the rare position of being also able virtually to read the speech in the identical form in which it was originally delivered. This disposes of the charge that the 'inordinate' length of the Panegyric produces weariness, if not somnolence, an effect wholly depending upon the contents which these modern critics think they have a right to expect. This later amplification has, on the contrary, enabled the author to make of the Panegyric a contemporary document of almost unique historical value. Finally, the rhetorically elaborated style of the augmented speech, we may also concede, does not appeal to our indifference to such matters, but this criticism possesses no validity whatever in the appraisal of ancient literature. The Panegyric is a rich quarry of rhetorical and stylistic devices which has not yet been fully exploited. It stamps its author as one of the most versatile artists in the field of Latin eloquence,

an achievement which certainly entitles him to a far more honorable niche in the temple of fame than his biased and unfair censors have hitherto been disposed to admit to be his due. Pliny's laudation of himself may have been excessive, but he too possessed the yearning after immortality that is the "last infirmity of noble minds" and was at the same time absolutely free from envy, always ready to acknowledge true genius. Witness his noble eulogy of Tacitus, *tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris*, a fervent confession which has always touched me to the quick. Next to Cicero the younger Pliny is perhaps the Roman personality best known to us, and there can be no doubt that, in spite of this intimate acquaintance, he emerges as a talented and highly educated, a warm-hearted and perfect gentleman. And to this estimate of his character not only his Letters but also his Panegyric contributes more than has hitherto been elicited from its eloquent pages.

ALFRED GUDEMAN

BERLIN

### **Solon the Liberator, A Study of the Agrarian Problem in Attika in the Seventh Century.**

By W. J. WOODHOUSE. Pages xvi, 218. Oxford University Press, New York; Humphrey Milford, London 1938 \$4.25

This admirable book, published posthumously, is prefaced by a biographical note and some 'scraps of autobiography'. It limits itself strictly to the economic aspects of Solon's reforms, the pertinent data for which are isolated and studied *in vacuo*. A very full bibliography is published at the end. The indebtedness of Woodhouse to Heinrich Swoboda who, in *Beiträge zur griechischen Geschichte*, treated many of the problems here concerned is confessed. Had Woodhouse, as originally planned, included a polemic against assailable views of Swoboda and acknowledgments at points where he is in agreement with predecessors, the critical reader could more easily distinguish wherein his specifically original contributions lie. Yet this omission permitted a presentation which affords a convincingly unified picture of seventh-century agrarian conditions and their correction.

The scanty accounts of Aristotle (*Ath. Pol.* 2) and Plutarch (*Solon* 13) indicate that these authors had access to no supplementary verses of Solon dealing with the reform aside from the excerpts we possess. The exegesis of these two brief passages constitutes much of the present study. Conflicting evidence about the inferior class of the hektemors is interpreted, here against Swoboda, in favor of Aristotle; these 'sixth-parters' for working the soil received one-sixth of the produce instead of paying a sixth. *Μίσθωσις* in Aristotle is rightly interpreted as 'rent' (or 'terms'), not 'wages', and *ἐδούλευον* affirms a permanently dependent relationship to superiors. Though, unlike the Spartan helot, he be-

longed to the body politic, the hektemor lived his life 'with reference to another' and the Greek sense of freedom was thus violated. The origin of this class is rightly sought in the 'personal dedication of ruined and broken men to a powerful neighbor.'

What reduced them to this status is revealed by Aristotle in the statement that loans for all were upon security of the borrower's person. As property could therefore not have been given as security, the author returns to the view earlier propounded by Fustel de Coulanges and M. Wilbrandt (but rejected, I think inconclusively, by Swoboda) that the Attic family was 'a permanent self-contained unit based in perpetuity on its own estate'. The acceptance of this view, though in the absence of absolute documentary proof, facilitates greatly the understanding of the conditions which Solon sought to alleviate.

Solon's words, 'Thou dark earth from whom I tore Ward-stones planted everywhere and made thee free that erst wast slave,' attest that the land was encumbered. It could not have been bound by the mortgage known as *ὑποθήκη* which could, inconsistently with inalienability, lead to complete ultimate ownership on the part of the creditor. Rather, sale with option of redemption, which in the fourth century coexisted with *ὑποθήκη*, was deliberately invented by exploiting Eupatrids to suit the peculiar conditions of the time. It involved absolute conveyance of property, but revocable if the vendor exercised his right of repurchase. The vendor continued as tenant or lessee, paying perhaps one-tenth of the produce yearly (124, 126). This contract could be passed on to the heir as an element of the estate. The 'horoi' which Solon swept away are, by careful study of the usage of this word, quite convincingly shown to have been record-stones or contract-stones, which, serving as title-deed of the purchasers and as witness to the vendor's right of redemption, were in each case carefully safeguarded by both parties. To these life tenants is rightly referred Aristotle's statement on personal liability for failure to pay rents. Such personal execution involved either reduction to the hektemor status or to indenture on the creditor's estate or beyond the borders of Attica.

Against this background Solon's reforms can be adequately understood. The 'disburdenment' refers, as Aristotle clearly shows, to complete cancellation of all current debts. It must have relieved (1) those who had borrowed with no security but that of the body and (2) tenants who had sold their possessory rights with option of redemption. Lands were restored to the original owners or their descendants. But Solon's own words represented the reform as having retroactive force and including (3) debt-slaves on creditors' estates seized before Solon and (4) those sold abroad after fleeing by constraint of debt. Woodhouse supposes (181) that the creditor vendor of such insolvent tenants had retained option of redemption on them and was now forced to redeem them. The retrospective character of these

measures suggests also (5) the liberation of hektemors even when the recorded transactions on the ward-stones dated back beyond living memory. The debtors and hektemors thus freed were still without means of support. Since Solon by his own words withstood a popular demand for redivision of land, most historians, with Busolt, have reserved settlement on land of these needy to Peisistratus, who is supposed to have settled them upon the confiscated land of his enemies. For this there is no direct authority and the author has them reinstated immediately on their former holdings, opposing Swoboda's notion that Solon fixed a maximum for holding land, since this would be tantamount to redivision of property. Rather, if there were no descendants of former owners, younger sons of other families were settled, with the result that no claimants were ignored. To Peisistratus remained therefore only the fostering of agriculture by loans to working farmers (Ath. Pol. 16). Solon also took the first step toward the mobilization and commercialization of family estates by legalizing bequests in the absence of a male heir (Plutarch, Solon 21). He may also have introduced the *ὑποθήκη* contract from Egypt whose king, Bocchoris, says Diodorus, forbade seizure for debt and put security for loans upon property.

Thus Solon laid the basis of a system of universal social justice and saved Attica from the evil of *latifundia*. Woodhouse has performed a memorable service by picturing his agrarian reforms in truer perspective.

L. INGMANN HIGHBY

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

**The Coordinating Particles in Saints Hilary, Jerome, Ambrose, and Augustine.** By JOHN HUGH GILLIS. Pages xx, 237. Catholic University of America, Washington 1938 (Dissertation)

The author, believing that Latin particles are of basic importance in the study of Latin language and style, and that they have not received the attention they deserve, especially in the Golden Age of Patristic Latin, has chosen this field for a systematic investigation. He limits the study to selections from each author of passages varied in nature and representative of different styles of the individual writer. The unit of investigation for each work or group of works is 100 columns of the Migne text.

The selections are as follows: Hilary, De Trinitate, Super Psalmos, In Matthaeum; Jerome, Epistulae, Adversus Rufinum, Adversus Pelagianos, In Isaia; Ambrose, Hexameron, De Spiritu Sancto, De Officiis, De Virginibus, De Lapsu Virginis, De Mysteriis, De Sacramentis, De Excessu Fratris, De Obitu Theodosii; Augustine, De Civitate Dei, Confessiones, Epistulae, Sermones, Contra Academicos, De Beata Vita, De Ordine. The works of doubtful authorship commonly attributed to Ambrose are included with the hope of



throwing light on the problem of authorship. No striking variations between these and the authenticated works are revealed.

Seventeen chapters treat the various uses of particles in the following order: copulative, disjunctive, adversative, causal, illative, temporal, of comparison, of measure, of progression, of futurity, locative, modal, limiting, of completeness, negative, asseverative, correlative.

A thorough analysis examines these particles in all their uses and combinations in each of the four authors, and compares on the basis of the form, use and frequency of each particle the styles of each man's different representative works and then compares the styles of the different authors. Comparisons are made also with other Latin writers of every rank and period. The four Fathers are found to adhere most strictly to classical usage, with deviations both in use and frequency small.

The monograph includes 13 pages of tables, summary and conclusion, and also 13 pages devoted to an index of words.

LUCY HUTCHINS

BLUE MOUNTAIN COLLEGE

**Sprechen Sie Lateinisch?** New edition, revised.

By G. MERTEN. Pages viii, 144. Dümmler, Bonn 1939 2.02 M.

For many teachers it will be like seeing the old family four-cylinder landau suddenly turned streamline or it may remind us of the day Grandma had her hair bobbed. But after our initial surprise the smartly garbed 1939 version of an old classroom comrade brings promises of many hours of service and pleasure. It is one of the books every school should provide for its Latin teachers. It is our best guide for conversational Latin. Even the class which never utters a phrase of oral Latin can animate many other exercises with its fascinating little dialogues.

Teachers of modern tongues have made us unduly sensitive to the amusing impracticability of conversation books. They laugh superciliously about tourists who try to employ them. Spanish Without a Master or Athabaskan Self-taught may deserve pedagogical censure, but I delight in rummaging among their pages enjoying every ridiculous 'jer kon-pran mee-ur ler fran-say ker jer ner ler parl.' Sprechen Sie Lateinisch, or the consanguineous Sprechen Sie Attisch (which I trust will soon likewise profit from the vogue for handsome books in Germany nowadays) gives a far different enjoyment.

It lets us project Latin, or the consanguineous Greek, in four dimensions: time, place, idiom and attitude. Besides, everyone should have practice in using Latin informally to express unimportant thoughts. That is the use of language that effects individuality of style. A wise schoolboy has told me that he will never feel that he knows Latin until he talks it in his sleep. Perhaps his best chance for this erudite somniloquence will come

when his teacher rehearses with him from this modernized manual *Ein Spaziergang or Am Krankenbett*. Not Latin, but Latinity comes to life when we say:

Ubique periculum vitae instat ex multitudine automobilium.

Nonne omnes volantes nauseant in aere?

Contra principia negantem non est disputandum.

It will, by the way, be as good for the teacher as for the boy.

J. S.

**Variatio Sermonis Tacitei Aliaeque Apud Eundem Quaestiones Selectae.** By GUNNAR SÖRBOM. Pages xv, 190. Almqvist & Wiksell, Uppsala 1935

That Tacitus was inordinately fond of varying his expressions is recognized, and there have been many treatments of this aspect of the historian's style. In the present monograph, which, though it appeared four years ago, is so important as to justify even a belated review, we have for the first time what is actually a complete study of variation (i.e. inconcinnity) in Tacitus.

Defining variation as the writer's effort to avoid repeating within a short interval the same word, form of expression, or arrangement of words (2), Sörbom has conscientiously assembled examples of every identifiable type of variation in Tacitus. Although, naturally, he does not present complete lists of examples of the most common types (as the historical infinitive varying with finite forms of the verb) or where such lists are available in the work of previous scholars, he does attempt to give complete lists for the less common types and to supplement the more familiar groups with all examples which other scholars have overlooked.

The examples are systematically classified by types, including, for instance, variations in vocabulary, number, case, variations of abstract with concrete, participles with adjectives, adjectives or participles with substantives, adverbs with other parts of speech, grades of comparison, tenses and moods of verbs, verbal expressions with other types of construction, single words with subordinate clauses, unexpected shifts to an independent clause, positive with negative. This portion of the book, which, though called Chapter One, forms the bulk of the work (1-136), ends with examples of many variations heaped in a brief space.

The second chapter (137-150) deals with the shifting of the subject; the third (151-160) with ellipsis of *esse*; the fourth and concluding chapter (161-185) is a miscellany of comments on various passages in which Sörbom differs with the readings or interpretations of the editors of Tacitus.

Apart from the main purpose of the book, this study is particularly valuable for its discussion of textual matters. In many instances it is shown convincingly that the manuscript reading, rather than the proposed emendations, conforms with Tacitean usage. Where emendation is necessary, Sörbom is frequently able to make out a



strong case for some one among the various conjectures. He indicates that certain commonly accepted bases for altering the text are not valid. He shows, for example, that the supposed distinctions between certain synonymous words, as *munera* and *munia* (26), will not hold, since Tacitus intentionally varies such words with no distinction in meaning; hence, emendations which have been occasioned by attempts to differentiate between the meanings of synonyms are to be discarded. In the *Dialogus*, particularly, editors have been too ready to eliminate variations in order to make the text conform to a more conservative type of style (135). Certain rules which have been generally accepted as describing the practice of Tacitus are shown to be without foundation. Thus Sörbom's examples (151-5) prove the falsity of Nipperdey's rule that the copula with a deponent verb may be omitted only if the verb is intransitive. Following Nipperdey, editors have generally introduced a form of *esse* in such instances, where it is lacking in the manuscript. It is now proved that in such places the manuscript reading should be retained.

The *Index rerum et verborum* is scanty and of little use, though the full table of contents makes such an index less necessary. The *Index locorum* does not include all the examples, but cites only those which involve some special discussion. The bibliography is extensive.

There is no attempt to discuss the development of Tacitus's use of variation from work to work. This phase of the subject is left for a later treatment (136).

Sörbom's work is indispensable for the editor of any portion of Tacitus, as well as for the student of Latin usage. This was realized by the recent reviser of the Teubner edition of Tacitus, as is abundantly testified by the apparatus in the latter portions of his revision.

H. J. LEON

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

**The Labors of the Months in Antique and Mediaeval Art to the End of the Twelfth Century.** By JAMES CARSON WEBSTER. Pages 185, 64 plates. University Press, Princeton 1938 (Princeton Monographs in Art and Archaeology, 21; Northwestern University Studies in the Humanities, 4) \$10

In this discussion of representations of the months the author has brought together an interesting body of material covering the development of an idea from antiquity into the Gothic period. There are, of course, epochs from which no examples are preserved, but in general it is surprising how accurately the various steps involved in the change from the personifications of antique art to the actual representations of man's labors of medieval art can be followed.

The first monument cited is the small frieze built into the church of Hagios Eleutherios in Athens, and here the writer of the present work follows closely the conclusions obtained by Svoronos and Deubner. He sensibly adheres to a Hellenistic date for the frieze,

ignoring the attribution by Rodenwaldt, cited by Deubner, (*Attische Feste*, p. 248) to the Imperial period. There are still one or two problems in connection with this frieze that are not solved, although there can be little doubt that certain figures are in fact personifications of the months. For example, why is there no reference to the Thargelia? Thargelion is the one month which lacks any reference to a festival or activity to characterize it. Again, one hesitates at the remark of Webster's that the personifications of the months "vary consistently in clothing with the temperature" when one observes that Skirophorion is nude, while Hekatombaion has already assumed a cloak. In the Athens that we know one would scarcely prepare for Fall in late July.

Perhaps the most significant remarks in the monograph are devoted to the iconographic relationships to be observed between the personifications in an astronomical text of Ptolemy preserved in a ninth-century manuscript of the Vatican and similar representations in Byzantine art. The Ptolemaic text contains astronomical information which makes it possible to date the original of this illustration to about 250 A.D., and two sixth-century mosaics from Beisan in Palestine are cited as intermediaries between it and developed Byzantine representations of the months. The chief evidence for this connection is the use of a warrior figure for the month of March in the Vatican manuscript, in one of the mosaics from Beisan (the other lacks this month) and in an eleventh-century Byzantine manuscript in St. Mark's, Venice. Correspondences for the months of September and December are also noted. The evidence thus presented for tracing certain specific motives, and, by imputation, the whole Byzantine cycle to an Alexandrian source cannot but be of considerable interest in view of the great uncertainties that attend our knowledge of that city at this period.

The latter part of the volume is taken up with a discussion of the gradual increase of the actual labors of mankind as representations of the months. Here again there is material of interest for the historian of art, such as the observations on the continuation of reminiscences of the antique cycle to a late period in certain regions, notably Germany, where specific connections with Byzantine iconography are noted in the twelfth century. In general in this late period we are perhaps more struck by the lack of contrasting national characteristics than impressed by the few scenes local to certain places which the author is able to cite.

The volume is well illustrated and contains an appendix giving full texts of the contemporary poetry on the theme. There is also a catalogue of 98 items and a comparative table, arranged by countries, of the subjects employed to represent the various months in the twelfth century.

FREDERICK R. GRACE

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## A NEW CLASSICAL SOCIETY

At the meeting of the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America in Providence a number of those interested in the School of Classical Studies of the American Academy in Rome gathered for the purpose of considering an organization of all who have been associated with the School. At this meeting, over which Professor B. L. Ullman of the University of Chicago presided, it was voted that the organization should be established according to a program suggested by a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Ethel H. Brewster of Swarthmore College. The association is to be called the Classical Society of the American Academy in Rome, and is to include former Professors in Charge, Annual Professors, staff members, Fellows, and students of winter or summer sessions, as well as visitors who have spent an appreciable time at the Academy.

The purpose of the Society is to further the welfare of the School of Classical Studies. First of all, its plan is to raise a fund annually for the support and improvement of the School. Other aims include publicity for the Academy, stimulation of the competition for fellowships, and assistance in placing members in positions. Dues have been set at one dollar a year. Friends of the School are now sending their names and dues to the Secretary, Professor Elizabeth C. Evans of Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts.

During recent years a most useful fund, created for the use of the Director of the Classical School, has been contributed annually through Professor Haight and Dean Egbert. The Director has drawn on it for projects essential to the work of students, but which the limitations of the regular budget would have restricted. Among its most important applications have been to help in defraying traveling expenses incurred in research problems, honoraria for special lectures at the School, photostats of manuscripts and photographs needed for publications, and contributions toward excavations in which students have been interested. This fund is being continued this year, and donations are being received by the Executive Secretary, Mr. Roscoe Guernsey, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

The officers chosen for the new Society for the year are Professor Elizabeth H. Haight of Vassar College, President; Professor John G. Winter of the University of Michigan, Vice-President; Dr. John F. Gummere of William Penn Charter School, Treasurer; and Professor Evans, Secretary.

## ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

## ART. ARCHAEOLOGY

MILNE, MARJORIE J. *A Greek Foot Bath*. The Metropolitan Museum has acquired a shallow bowl cast in bronze having decorative handles and a lion-footed tripod base. It exemplifies foot baths described in Greek literature, and on the evidence of similar extant bowls and representations in vase paintings it is dated 475-425 B.C. 2 photographs, 1 sketch.  
BMM<sup>1</sup> 34 (1939) 23-25 (Salyer)

RICHTER, GISELA M. A. *A New Vase by the Meidias Painter*. A large Athenian red-figured pelike, recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum, is decorated in the style of the Meidias Painter of the late fifth century B.C. Exquisitely drawn figures represent on one side Mousaios, with Deiope and Eumolpos, playing the kithara in the presence of four Muses and Aphrodite and her retinue, on the other side Herakles and Deianaira between two unidentified female figures. Four other vases, in European museums, are related in style and subject. 3 photographs.  
BMM<sup>1</sup> 33 (1938) 262-265 (Salyer)

*The Exhibition of Augustan Art*. In commemoration of the bimillennium of Augustus the Metropolitan Museum presents, beginning January 4, 1939, an exhibition of sculpture, architecture, painting, inscriptions and minor arts dating approximately from the time of Augustus. Originals and reproductions from American and European collections are included. 7 photographs accompanying text, 1 on cover.  
BMM<sup>1</sup> 33 (1938) 272-279

and the special handbook of the exhibition (Salyer)

## PHILOSOPHY. RELIGION. SCIENCE

BOYANCÉ, P. *Sur l'orphisme à propos d'un livre récent*. Remarks concerning Orphism prompted by R. P. Lagrange, Introduction à l'étude du Nouveau Testament, part 4, I, Les mystères: l'orphisme. Orphism existed not as a church, but as a religious movement, the essence of which was the use of religious music and poetry and of incantation, and as a mythical system employing the legend of Dionysus-Zagreus as a symbol of the purification of original vice.  
REA 40 (1938) 163-172 (Pratt)

NEUMANN, A. *Die Problematik des Homo Mensura Satzes*. A detailed review of the various linguistic and philosophical interpretations of the famous dictum attributed to Protagoras.  
CPh 33 (1938) 368-379 (D'Arms)

SCOTT, K. *Ruler Cult and Related Problems in the Greek Romances*. Examples of proskynesis, adoration of human as god because of superhuman beauty, etc. from the romances of Chariton, Heliodorus, Xenophon of Ephesus, and Achilles Tatius.  
CPh 33 (1938) 380-389 (D'Arms)

SNYDER, WALTER F. *Ἡμέραι Σεβασταί*. An analysis of all the occurrences of *Ἡμέραι Σεβασταί* in papyri and inscriptions that have appeared since the publication of Blumenthal's *Der ägyptische Kaiserkult* APF 5 (1913) 317-345. An attempt is made to identify the anniversary behind each *Ἡμέρα Σεβαστή* that is accompanied by a numeral, and to suggest possible explanations for the simple type without numerals.  
Aeg 18 (1938) 197-233 (Husselman)

<sup>1</sup>Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

LITERARY HISTORY. CRITICISM

DELCOURT, MARIE. *La tétralogie et la trilogie attique*. Criticizes F. Stoessl, *Die Trilogie des Aischylos* and G. Méautis, *Eschyle et la trilogie*, and discusses the limitations of mechanical dramatic criticism concerned with reconstruction of lost plays from "useless" elements in extant plays and with analysis of vestigial mythological details which serve no purpose in the dramatic version. AC 7 (1938) 31-50 (Pratt)

PACK, R. A. *Errors as Subjects of Comic Mirth*. The protagonists of comedy, according to the evidence of ancient theory, are rather abstract characters, neither physically nor morally deformed, who fall into avoidable blunders (*ἀμαρτήματα*) which lead to dramatic situations with a minimum of ethical coloring. These errors differ quantitatively from those of tragedy. CPh 33 (1938) 405-410 (D'Arms)

SOLMSEN, F. *Aristotle and Cicero on the Orator's Playing upon the Feelings*. Cicero's rhetorical works are shown to have agreed with Aristotle's *Rhetoric*, against the technai of professional rhetoricians, in devoting attention throughout oratorical works to *τὰ πάθη* instead of confining such attention to the prooemium and the epilogue. Aristotle's debt to Plato's *Phaedrus* for his conception of rhetoric in general and *ψυχαγωγία* in particular is affirmed. CPh 33 (1938) 390-404 (D'Arms)

HISTORY. SOCIAL STUDIES

BUCKLER, F. W. "Eli, Eli, Lama Sabachthani?" Christ said, not "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" but "Into thy hands I commend my people, O my Lord." AJSL 55 (1938) 378-391 (J. J.)

HATZFELD, J. *La fin du régime de Thérémène*. Democracy was reestablished in Athens without violence immediately after Theramenes was morally compelled by Thrasyllus to depart from Athens about January, 410/09 B.C. REA 40 (1938) 113-124 (Pratt)

DE LAET, S. J. *Hedendaagsche stroomingen in de studie der geschiedenis van Keizer Tiberius* (1914-1937). Account of recent work on Tiberius. AC 7 (1938) 93-104 (Pratt)

LAMBRECHTS, P. *La famille des Ummidii Quadrati*. Family tree. AC 7 (1938) 85-90 (Pratt)

MONTVECCHI, ORSOLINA. *Roma e l'Egitto*. A brief resumé of the economic and social conditions of Egypt during the first three centuries of Roman rule. Aeg 18 (1938) 319-332 (Husselman)

SCHÖNBAUER, ERNST. *Untersuchungen zum Publizitäts-rechte im ptolemäischen und römischen Ägypten*, auf grund des am V. Internationalen Papyrologenkongress in Oxford gehaltenen Vortrages. In this article, which is to be continued in the next number of APF. Schönbauer is concerned chiefly with the problems of the Graeco-Egyptian marriage law in Ptolemaic and Roman times, and with the question of the *ἀγραφος* and *ἐγγραφος γάμος*. He reviews the opinions of Partsch, Wilcken, Arangio-Ruiz and others, and gives his own position on the much disputed points. APF 13 (1938) 39-60 (Husselman)

SCHUR, WERNER. *Das sechste Consulat des Marius*. In order to win his election, Marius was compelled to join forces with Glaukia and Saturninus. The tribune then proposed three laws: settlement of Marian veter-

ans in colonies; settlement of Italians with Roman citizenship in provincial colonies; settlement of the East (as set forth in an inscription from Delphi). When the law for colonies was passed with the aid of the veterans, and apparently against the wishes of the majority of the voters, Marius honestly objected to the oath in the Senate. When Saturninus saw the danger of a reconciliation between Marius and the Senate, he haled the senators before his tribunal and in the presence of the angry veterans questioned Marius on his stand. Thereupon Marius declared that he was ready to take the oath if the legality of the plebiscite was unquestioned. When Metellus refused, he was indicted for treason. Marius again offered compromise, but Metellus refused to take the oath and went into exile. Saturninus now became the dominant partner in the coalition, much to Marius' displeasure, and the breach between the two widened. Through clever political strategy on the part of the Senate the murder of Saturninus also brought about the downfall of Marius as a political factor in the state.

Klio 31 (1938) 313-322 (A. C. Johnson)

STEIN, ARTHUR. *Ἐπανορθώσεις*. The author discusses the use and significance of this title in Egypt before the reign of Diocletian.

Aeg 18 (1938) 234-243 (Husselman)

VOGT, J. *Ägypten als Reichsproviz im Wandel der Jahrtausende*. Since Egypt is geographically a self-contained unit, self-supporting, and easily defended against a foreign invader, its position as a dependency of foreign imperialistic powers gave their rulers a distinct problem in securing a loyal governor for the province. Thus the first Persian satrap, Aryandes, was guilty of insubordination and was executed by Darius. Alexander the Great separated civil, military and financial administration, but in spite of his precautions Cleomenes usurped the power and even coined money, which none of the satraps of Alexander dared to do. Ptolemy followed in his footsteps and made Egypt into an independent kingdom of his own. Under Roman rule the emperor chose a governor from the equestrian order and senators could only enter Egypt with imperial permission. Possibly because of his rank, the governor of Egypt could be safely entrusted with all power although Gallus followed in the footsteps of Aryandes. Diocletian later subdivided Egypt into several provinces and thus lessened the danger of revolt. The Arabs separated the civil and financial administration, but it was not long until a strong man succeeded in bringing the financial administration under the control of the civil governor and in founding an independent monarchy. Under Turkish rule the first governor appointed rebelled. After this experience the Turks reorganized the government and created an elaborate machinery to control the pasha. In modern times England controls Egypt indirectly: 'We do not govern Egypt, we only govern the governors of Egypt.'

Klio 31 (1938) 301-312 (A. C. Johnson)

DE VOS, H. *Taaltoestanden op Sicilië ten tijde van Cicero*. The Verrine De Signis and De Suppliciis show that in Sicily ca. 70 B.C. Greek was still the common language, although traces of Latinization appear. The orations also manifest Roman anti-Hellenism. EC 7 (1938) 341-344 (Pratt)

WICKERT, LOTHAR. *Zu den Kerthagerverträgen*. Provisionally accepting Polybius' dates for the treaties, the author discusses the location of the Fair Promontory and identifies it with Cabo de Palos in Spain. Reasons for limiting Romans by these treaties are suggested. Klio 31 (1938) 349-364 (A. C. Johnson)



## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled from the American, British, French and German weekly, and Italian monthly, bibliographical publications, and from books received at the editorial offices. Prices have not been confirmed.

Those who have not written for CLASSICAL WEEKLY and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose books from this list.

## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

**Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum.** DAVID MOORE ROBINSON and SARAH ELIZABETH FREEMAN. The Robinson Collection, Baltimore, Md.; fascicule 3. Pages 62, 44 plates. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1938 (Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, United States of America, fascicule 7) \$5.

VICTOR HOFFILER. Musée National, Zagreb; fascicule 2. Pages 32, 24 plates. Pélikan (Mess. du Livre), Paris 1937 (Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Yougoslavie, fascicule 2) 85 fr.

N. VULIÉ & M. GRBIÉ. Musée du Prince Paul, Belgrade; fascicule 1. Pages 16, 16 plates. Pélikan (Mess. du Livre), Paris 1938 (Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Yougoslavie, fascicule 3) 85 fr.

DEVAMBEZ, PIERRE. La sculpture grecque. Éditions d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris 1938 (Coll. Précis de l'Histoire de l'Art) 25 fr.

HUBERT, JEAN. L'art Pré-Roman. Éditions d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris 1938 100 fr.

POPE, ARTHUR UPHAM, ed., and PHYLLIS ACKERMAN (POPE), ass't ed. A Survey of Persian Art from Pre-historic Times to the Present. Volumes 1-3 Text, 4-7 Plates. 196 plates in color, 1287 collotypes, 967 text figures, 1 map. Oxford University Press, London and New York 1938 (Published under the auspices of the American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology) \$210. De luxe edition with plates in six portfolios \$390; discount to libraries 20%.

Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, Mémoires. Le cimetière Gallo-Romain des dunes à Poitiers. Pages 227. Droz, Paris 1938 25 fr.

YOUNG, RODNEY S. Late Geometric Graves and a Seventh Century Well in the Agora. Pages 210, 156 illustrations in text. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1939 \$5 (Published for the American School of Classical Studies at Athens)

## ARCHAEOLOGY, WESTERN ASIA

ANDRAE, WALTER. Das wiedererstandene Assur. Pages xii, 231 86 plates, 82 text illustrations and 1 plan. Hinrichs Verl., Leipzig 1938 (Sendschrift d. Dt. Orient-Gesellschaft, 9) 12 M.

BITTEL, KURT and RUDOLF NAUMANN. Bogazköy, 2. Neue Untersuchungen hethit. Architektur. Pages 51, 27 plates. De Gruyter, Berlin 1938 (Abhandlungen d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Phil.-hist. Kl., 1938, 1) 17 M.

CHRISTIAN, VIKTOR. Altertumskunde des Zweistromlandes, Band 1, Lfg. 1. Pages 88, 80 pages of ill., 1 map. Hiersemann, Leipzig 1938 15 M.

To be issued in two volumes, each in five or six installments, totaling when complete about 800 pages of text, about 850 plates, and plans and maps.

WETZEL and WEISSBACH. Das Hauptheiligtum des Marduk in Babylon, Esagila und Etemenanki. 1. Nach dem Ausgrabungsbefund v. FRIEDRICH WETZEL. 2. Nach den keilschriftl. Quellen v. FRANZ HEINRICH WEISSBACH. Pages vii, 84, 24 plates. Hinrichs, Leipzig 1938 (Ausgrabungen d. Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft in Babylon, 7; Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichung d. Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft, 59) 55.50 M.

## ANCIENT CITIES

**Alexandria.** GIACOMO LUMBROSO. Testi e commenti concernenti l'antica Alessandria. Pubblicato per cura di E. Breccia, A. Calderini, G. Ghedini, F. Marci, O. Montevecchio, G. B. Pighi, N. Vianello. Pages 89-196. Vita e Pensiero, Milan 1938 22 L.

**Gerasa (Jerash).** CARL H. KRAELING, ed. Gerasa, City of the Decapolis. Pages xxxi, 616, 47 figures in text, frontispiece, 143 plates, 47 plans. American Schools of Oriental Research, New Haven 1938 \$10

**Nicaea.** ALFONS MARIA SCHNEIDER & WALTER KARNAPP. Die Stadtmauer von Iznik (Nicaea). Pages 55, ill., 53 plates. Archäol. Inst. d. Deutschen Reiches, Berlin 1938 (Istanbuler Forschungen 9) 20 M.

**Rome.** S. PISANI. New Guide to Rome and its Environs. Pages xxii, 327, 1 map, 6 plans, ill. Verdesi, Rome 1938 10 L.

## HISTORY. SOCIAL STUDIES

ENGLISH, B. R. The Problem of Freedom in Greece from Homer to Pindar. Oxford University Press, Oxford 1938 (University of Toronto Studies) 6s.

GUICHARD, XAVIER. Eleusis. Alesia. Enquête sur les origines de la civilisation européenne. Pages 560. Pailart, Paris 1938 60 fr.

SHORT, A. K. Ancient and Modern Agriculture. Pages 178. Naylor, San Antonio 1938 \$2

TODD, J. M. The Ancient World. Pages 416, ill. Hodder & Stoughton, London 1938 9s. 6d.

TREVER, ALBERT A. History of Ancient Civilization, II. The Roman World. Pages xvii, 817, 22 plates, 7 maps, 4 tables. Harcourt Brace, New York 1938 \$4

WINTRINGHAM, T. H. Mutiny: Being a Survey of Mutinies from Spartacus to Invergordon. Pages 355. Lindsay Drummond, London 1938 3s. 6d.

## ROMAN LAW

ARNO', CARLO. Corso di diritto romano: Diritto ereditario. Anno accademico 1937-38. Pages 464. Giapichelli, Turin 1938 45 L.

KOSCHAKER, PAUL. Die Krise des römischen Rechts und die romanistische Rechtswissenschaft. Pages vi, 86. Beck, Munich & Berlin 1938 (Schriften d. Akad. f. dt. Recht. Gruppe römisches Recht u. fremde Rechte, 1) 3.50 M.

## MISCELLANEOUS

CROME, FRIEDRICH, and others. Mnemosynon Theodor Wiegand. Pages 99, ill., 36 plates. Bruckmann, Munich 1938 27.50 M.

GILCHRIST, DONALD B., ed. Doctoral dissertations accepted by American Universities 1937-1938 (no. 5). Pages 122. H. W. Wilson, New York 1938

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. Summaries of theses accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy 1937. Pages 373. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1938

HERBIG, REINHARD, ed. Würzburger Festgabe. Heinrich Bulle dargebracht zum siebenzigsten Geburtstag am 11 Dezember 1937. Pages 207, ill. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1938 (Würzburger Studien zur Altertumswissenschaft, 13) 12 M.

HIRST, GERTRUDE MARY, ed. Collected classical papers. Pages 117. Blackwell, Oxford 1938 6s.

PLUGGE, DOMIS E. History of Greek Play Production in American Colleges and Universities from 1881 to 1936. Pages 175. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 1938 (Contributions to Education, no. 752) \$1.85